Employmsnt generation and the new idustrial policy

3584. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment generation has not received a boost after the introduction of New Industrial Policy in the country;

(b) if so, what was the employment generation scenario to and after the introduction of New Industrial Policy with sector-wise and state-wise details thereof; and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take to generate more employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) According to the 8th Plan document the ongoing structural reforms may slow down employment during the initial one or two years of the Plan. According to the available information as on March, 1991 the total figure of employment in the organised sector of the country was 26.81 million, out of which 18.96 million was in the public sector and 7.85 million was in the private sector and as on March 1992, the total figure of employment in the country was 26.85 million out of which 19.05 million was in the public sector and 7.80 million in the private sector.

Employment is the thrust of the 8th Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

The Government has established the National Renewal Fund with the objectives of providing assistance for retraining and redeployment of workers and making available funds for employment generation schemes both in the organised and unorganised sectors in order to provide a social safety not for labour needs arising from the consequences of modernisation, industrial restructuring, etc.

Registered persons in employmrut exchanges in Bihar

3585. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges presently functioning in the State of Bihar, with district-wise details;

(b) the number of job-seekers registered in the respective exchanges as on 31st March, 1993;

(c) what are the details of post-graduate, graduate, under-graduate, medical and engineering graduates, and ITI trained technician registered with these employment exchanges who are waiting for jobs as on the above mentioned date;

(d) how many of the registered job-seekers are in the waiting list for more than three years in different employment exchanges in the State vis-a-vis the number of registered unemployed recruited in the course of last three years; and

(e) what action is contemplated, if any, to generate more job opportunities in the state of Bihar?